# PROPOSER INFORMATION PAMPHLET for BAA 07-29
# FOR THE DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY (DARPA)
# RADIATION BIODOSIMETRY (RaBiD)

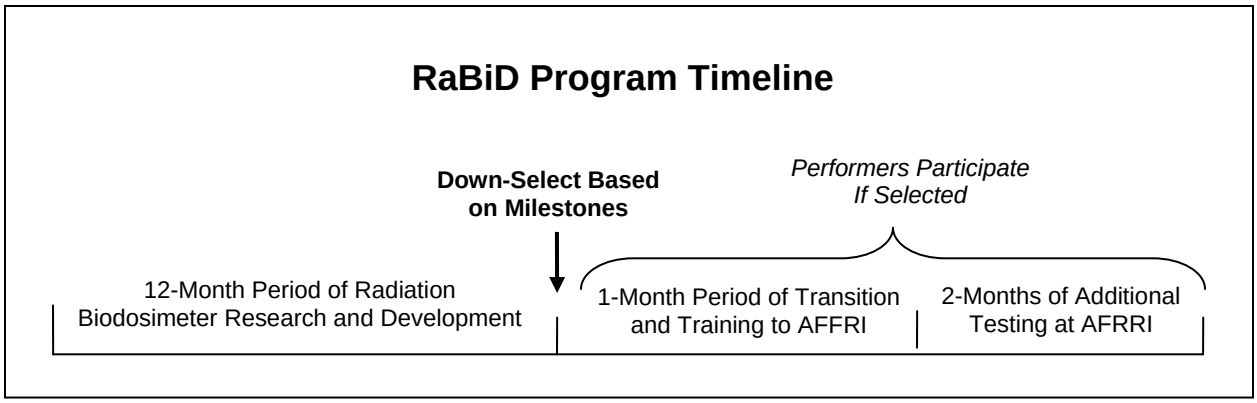
## 1.0 Program Objective

The Defense Sciences Office (DSO) of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is seeking proposals for new radiation biodosimetry technologies that allow determination of radiation dose from biological information stored in the human body. This program is a key component of an overall DoD focus to be better equipped to deal with the aftermath of a nuclear bomb, dirty bomb, or radiological dispersal device.

The vision of the Radiation Biodosimetry Program (RaBiD) is to develop non- or minimally-invasive, rapid, high-throughput, portable, and low-cost radiation bodosimeters capable of taking measurements in under 10 minutes at a cost of less than $10/test. The radiation biodosimeters are envisioned as being transported to the scene of a radiation event (nuclear bomb, dirty bomb, or other radiological dispersal device) and used to provide dose estimates in the immediate aftermath of an incident.

All proposers to this BAA must provide a vision for achieving the objectives and milestones outlined in this Proposer Information Pamphlet and the associated BAA 07-29. At the conclusion of this program, the proposer will deliver a radiation biodosimetry technology that is non- or minimally-invasive, rapid, high-throughput, portable and low-cost.

This single-phase effort will consist of 12 months of research and development followed by a down-select to choose promising technologies for testing. Selected technologies will receive funding for one month of transition and training to the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) of their prototype radiation biodosimeter that will undergo two months of additional testing at AFRRI in Bethesda, MD. Milestones exist for the 12-month research and development period and provide a method to assess performance across widely differing technologies in a quantitative manner. These milestones will be the factors used to select promising technologies that warrant further testing at AFRRI.



1.1 Novel Mitigation Technologies

In addition to radiation biodosimeter technologies, DARPA is also interested in pushing the envelope of novel radiation mitigation technologies that can be administered 12 hours or more post irradiation and provide better than 90 percent survivability to humans that would receive in excess of 200 cGy. Performers are required to demonstrate their results in an animal model.

DARPA will accept proposals on novel radiation mitigation technologies. While still part of the overall RaBiD program, these proposals must be clearly delineated from those proposals concerning radiation biodosimetry technologies. This will be done by stating “Novel Mitigation Technologies” both at the top of the white paper and under the “Technical Area” of the full proposal as instructed in the “Submission Process” section of the PIP. White papers are encouraged and can be submitted in the area of novel radiation mitigation technologies as outlined in the “White Paper Guidelines” and “Full Proposal Process” sections of BAA 07-29 and in the “Submission Process” section of this PIP.

Full proposals should reflect a 12-month period of performance and will not participate in further testing. Therefore, proposed costs should be calculated for a 12-month period of research and development only.

**2.0 Scope**

RaBiD is an aggressive 15-month program with a goal of revolutionizing radiation biodosimetry technologies. The focus of RaBiD is rapid, portable, low-cost, high-throughput, non- or minimally-invasive technologies. RaBiD will consider a wide range of new and existing radiation biodosimetry concepts and technologies that can meet the program’s milestones.

2.1 Program Milestones

The RaBiD program is aimed at reducing cost and testing time while increasing throughput and portability of radiation biodosimeters. The milestones that will be used as the selection criteria for the down-select at the end of the 12 months of scientific research and development are as follows:

- Ability to resolve irradiated animal samples or samples from patients undergoing radiation therapy into quartiles: less than 100 cGy; 100 - 300 cGy; 300 - 600 cGy; greater than 600 cGy (human equivalent dose) corresponding to less than LD5, LD5 - LD30, LD30 - LD70, and greater than LD70 for humans.
- 100 percent sensitivity with 95 percent confidence accuracy for determination of original exposed dose.
- Once sample has been obtained, ability to resolve radiation exposed dosage into one of four quartiles in 10 minutes or less.
- Non- or minimally-invasive: collecting blood through a finger-prick test, and collecting urine, breath, hair and toe and finger nails, as well as scanning teeth, eyes, bones, etc. are all examples of minimally invasive protocols.

2.2 Program Deliverables

In addition to meeting these milestones, teams are expected to provide the following deliverables:

- A radiation biodosimetry prototype technology that meets the program milestones at the end of the 12-month research and development period.
- Quarterly reports describing progress, initial results, and analysis.
- A final report containing all procedures, results, and analysis, including:
    1. Dose detection curves for animals irradiated at 0, LD5, LD30, LD50, LD70, and LD90. Dose detection curves will be performed out to 72 hours with frequency of data sampling performed at the discretion of the performer and relevant to the rate of decay of the signal.
    2. Multi-point data curve showing decay of biological signal as a function of time after radiation exposure with multiple data points in each quartile (0 – 100, 100 – 300, 300 – 600, greater than 600 cGy, human equivalent dose).
    3. A clear method for extrapolating measured dose to the original exposed dose.

2.3 Team Organization

Teams will require a radiation biologist or radiation oncologist to ensure all facets of radiation biology are understood and that experiments are executed properly.

2.4 Cost Proposal

Proposals to this process for radiation biodosimetry technologies should include a cost estimate that is divided into two sections: 1) The 12 months of scientific testing, including all personnel, materials, facilities, and any other aspects of the proposed research project should be outlined, and 2) A one-month period of transition and training to AFFRI in case of down-selection with two months of additional testing at AFRRI.

To reiterate, cost proposals for the 12-month period of research and development will be calculated and submitted and costs for the one-month period of transition and training to AFFRI and two months of additional testing as outlined in the PIP under the section: “Format and Content of Full Proposal, Volume 2,” should be submitted.

Proposals to this process for novel radiation mitigation technologies should include a cost estimate for 12 months of scientific testing including all personnel, materials, facilities, and any other aspects of the proposed research project. There will not be a one-month period of transition or testing associated with novel radiation mitigation technologies.

## 3.0 General Information

Proposals that fail to conform to the format described in this pamphlet may not be reviewed. Proposals MUST NOT be submitted by fax; any so sent will be disregarded. This PIP, in conjunction with the BAA07-29 FedBizOpps Announcement and the grants.gov posting, along with all other references, constitutes the entire announcement. If there is any conflict between this PIP and the published BAA 07-29, the BAA takes precedence.

No additional information is available, nor will a formal Request for Proposal (RFP) or other solicitation regarding this announcement be issued. Requests for same will be disregarded.

All responsible sources capable of satisfying the Government's needs may submit a proposal that shall be considered by DARPA. Small Disadvantaged Businesses (SDB), Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Minority Institutions (MIs) are encouraged to submit proposals and join others in submitting proposals. However, no portion of this BAA will be set aside for SDB, HBCU and MI participation due to the impracticality of reserving discrete or severable areas of this research for exclusive competition among these entities.

Only unclassified proposals will be accepted in response to this BAA.

**4.0 Submission Process**

4.1 White Paper Guidelines
It is STRONGLY ENCOURAGED that a white paper be submitted to determine the acceptability of the proposed concept to BAA 07-29. DARPA encourages the submission of white papers to allow for comments to the proposer. The white paper should demonstrate that the proposer has a clear understanding of radiation biology and the biological signal that the radiation biodosimeter will measure. White papers on radiation mitigation technologies should demonstrate that the proposer has a clear understanding of radiation biology or radiation oncology and the biological effects and possible mechanism of the proposed mitigation technology. White papers should be concise and limited to 6 pages in length. The title/cover page of the white paper should state either “RaBiD” if the proposal concerns radiation biodosimetry technologies or “Novel Mitigation Technologies” if the proposal concerns novel radiation mitigation technologies. The white paper must be organized as follows:

a. Executive Summary: A one page statement of the idea.
b. A concise statement of the scientific and technical challenges, and proposed solutions to the challenges that will be addressed.
c. A response to the milestones set forth.
d. A cost estimation for resources required for the 12-month period of research and development, the one-month period of transition and training, and technical support for two months of testing at AFRRI.
e. A brief summary of the technical expertise of the radiation biologist/radiation oncologist and other key research members and a management plan for multi-organizational teams.
f. Brief list of relevant references.

White papers may be submitted and received at any time until the white paper deadline. WHITE PAPERS ARE DUE NO LATER THAN 4:00PM ET**, May 11, 2007.** The Government anticipates that all white papers will be reviewed no later than **May 25, 2007**, and recommendations for full proposals will be provided at that time. Please note: Feedback provided is for the benefit of the proposer and following these recommendations is not a guarantee that the full proposal will be funded. All full proposal submissions will be evaluated regardless of the disposition of the white paper.

4.2 Full Proposal Guidelines
Proposals may be submitted and received at any time until the final proposal deadline of **4:00PM ET, July 9, 2007**. Proposals will be evaluated against the criteria set forth in this PIP, and a

proposer will be notified either that: (1) the proposal has been selected for funding, or (2) the proposal has not been selected for funding. Proposers may elect to have their proposal withdrawn from consideration at any time during the evaluation process. If a formal request is not made, DARPA will assume that continued evaluation is desired.

To receive consideration under BAA 07-29, full proposals that are mailed in MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN 4:00PM ET on **July 9, 2007,** at the following address:

DARPA/DSO
ATTN: BAA 07-29, Dr. Mildred Donlon
3701 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203-1714

The Government reserves the right to fund all, some or none of the proposals under this solicitation, including those that do not strictly adhere to the division of technical and cost sections. Additionally, the Government reserves the right to fund the entire proposal, or selected portions thereof. Proposals identified for funding may result in a procurement contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or 'Other Transaction,' depending upon the nature of the work proposed, the required degree of interaction between parties, and other factors. One copy of proposals that are not selected for funding will be retained in DSO files until one year after the signing of the last instrument resulting from this BAA.

4.3 Format and Content of Full Proposal
The descriptions contained in this section are to help proposers ensure that proposals have sufficiently detailed information to be evaluated. Proposals not conforming to the instructions of this section may not, at the discretion of the Government, be evaluated. Full proposals shall consist of two volumes, technical and cost. Both volumes must be included as a single document when uploading to the website or when attaching to an email.

VOLUME 1: TECHNICAL
This volume provides the detailed discussion of the proposed work necessary to enable an in-depth review of the specific technical and management issues. Specific attention must be given to addressing both the risk and payoff of the proposed work that makes it desirable to DARPA.

The Technical Volume shall not exceed 25 pages, and should include a cover sheet and transmittal letter (these 2 pages do not count towards the total Technical Volume page count), a one-page, concise summary, (one-inch margins and size 12 Times New Roman font) and shall address sections A through M. While proposers are free to decide the emphasis given to each section, the suggested page lengths for each section are shown in braces { } below, where applicable.

A. Cover Sheet (does not count towards total page count) to include:
    1. BAA number.
    2. Technical area: State either “RaBiD” if the proposal concerns radiation biodosimetry technologies or “Novel Mitigation Technologies” if the proposal concerns radiation mitigation technologies.
    3. Lead Organization submitting proposal.

4. Type of business, selected among the following categories: “LARGE BUSINESS”, “SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS”, “OTHER SMALL BUSINESS”, “HBCU”, “MI”, “OTHER EDUCATIONAL”, OR “OTHER NONPROFIT” (See full list in Volume 2: Cost section description.).
5. Contractor’s reference number (if any).
6. Other team members (if applicable) and type of business for each.
7. Proposal title.
8. Technical point of contact to include: salutation, last name, first name, street address, city, state, zip code, telephone, fax (if available), and electronic mail.
9. Administrative point of contact to include: salutation, last name, first name, street address, city, state, zip code, telephone, fax (if available), electronic mail.
10. Total funds requested from DARPA, and the amount of cost share (if any).
11. Date proposal was prepared.

B. Official transmittal letter (does not count towards total page count).

C. Summary--Innovative claims for the proposed research {1 Page}: This page is the centerpiece of the proposal and should succinctly describe the unique proposed contribution.

D. Proposal Roadmap {1 Page}: The roadmap provides a top-level view of the content and structure of the proposal. It contains a synopsis (or “sound bite”) for each of the six areas defined below. It is important to make the synopses as explicit and informative as possible. The roadmap must also cross-reference the proposal page number(s) where each area is elaborated. The six roadmap areas are:

1. Main goals of the proposed research.
2. Critical technical barriers (i.e., technical limitations that have, in the past, prevented achieving the proposed results).
3. Main elements of the proposed approach and quantification of expected results.
4. Rationale that builds confidence that the proposed approach will meet the milestones listed in the Program Phases/Milestones section above.
5. Criteria for scientifically evaluating progress and capabilities on a quarterly basis.
6. Cost of the proposed effort.

E. Statement of Work {2 Pages}: Detailed statement of work, written in plain English, outlining the scope of the effort and citing specific tasks to be performed, references to specific subcontractors, if applicable, and specific contractor requirements.

F. Research Objectives {1 Page}:

1. Strategic Description--Provide concise description of strategies used to address problematic area(s) in this research project.
2. Research Goals--Identify specific research goals of this project. Identify and quantify expected performance outcomes from this research with respect to metrics described in this BAA. Describe new capabilities enabled by this research and how such advances address program goals.

G. Technical Approach:

1. Detailed Description of Technical Approach {5 Pages}. Provide detailed description of technical approach(es) that will be used in this project to achieve research goals.
2. Comparison with Current Technology {1 Page}. Describe state-of-the-art approaches and the limitations within the context of the problem area addressed by this research.

H. Schedule and Milestones:

1. Schedule Graphic {1 Page}. Provide a graphic representation of project schedule including detail down to the individual effort level. This should include, but not be limited to, a multi-phase development plan that demonstrates a clear understanding of the proposed research. Show all project milestones. Use absolute designations for all dates.
2. Detailed Individual Effort Descriptions {2 Pages}. Provide detailed task descriptions for each individual effort and/or subcontractor in schedule graphic.

I. Deliverables Description {1 Page}: List and provide detailed description for each proposed deliverable. Include in this section all proprietary claims to results, platforms, or systems supporting and/or necessary for the use of the research, results, and/or platform. If there are no proprietary claims, this should be stated. The proposer must submit a separate list (this does not count against the total Technical Volume page count) of all technical data or computer software that will be furnished to the Government with other than unlimited rights (see DFARS 227). Specify receiving organization and expected delivery date for each deliverable.

J. Plan for Additional, Coordinated Testing at AFRRI {1 Page}: Discuss feasibility for moving technology, if selected, to the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) in Bethesda, MD, for the purposes of coordinated testing.

K. Personnel and Qualifications {2 Pages}: List of key personnel, concise summary of their qualifications, and discussion of proposer's previous accomplishments and work in this or closely related research areas. Proposers must indicate the level of effort to be expended by each person during each contract year and identify other (current and proposed) major sources of support for them and/or commitments of their efforts. DARPA expects all key personnel associated with a proposal to make a substantial time commitment to the proposed activity. The principal investigator must be included as a key person and must be a full-time employee of the organizing facility.

L. Facilities {2 Pages}: Description of the facilities that would be used for the proposed effort. Since this is expected to be a multi-team effort, the proposal should make clear which facilities will be used for which portion of the effort. If any portion of the research is predicated upon the use of Government Owned Resources of any type other than the AFFRI testing, the proposer shall specifically identify the property or other resource required, the date the property or resource is required, the duration of the requirement, the source from which the resource is required, if known, and the impact on the research if the resource cannot be provided. If no Government Furnished Property is required for conduct of the proposed research, the proposal shall so state.

M. Research Involving Human/Animal Use {2 pages}: Proposals selected for funding are required to comply with provisions of the Common Rule (32 CFR 219) on the protection of human subjects in research (http://www.dtic.mil/biosys/downloads/32cfr219.pdf) and the DoD Directive 3216.2 (http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html2/d32162x.htm). All proposals that involve the use of human subjects are required to include documentation of their ability to follow Federal guidelines for the protection of human subjects. This includes, but is not limited to, protocol approval mechanisms, approved Institutional Review Boards (IRB), and Federal Wide Assurances. These requirements are based on expected human use issues sometime during the entire length of the proposed effort.

For proposals involving greater than minimal risk to human subjects within the first year of the project, performers must provide evidence of protocol submission to a federally approved IRB at the time of final proposal submission to DARPA. For proposals that are forecasted to involve greater than minimal risk after the first year, a discussion on how and when the proposer will comply with submission to a federally approved IRB needs to be provided in the submission. More information on applicable federal regulations can be found at the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Human Research Protections website (http://www.dhhs.gov/ohrp/).

For submissions containing animal use, proposals should briefly describe plans for IACUC review and approval. Animal studies in the program will be expected to comply with the PHS Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, available at http://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/olaw.htm.

VOLUME 2: COST

The cost volume shall contain the following:

a) Cover sheet to include: (1) BAA number; (2) Technical area; (3) Lead Organization Submitting proposal; (4) Type of business, selected among the following categories: LARGE BUSINESS, SMALL BUSINESS, SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS, 8A, OTHER SMALL BUSINESS, EMERGING SMALL BUSINESS, VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS, SERVICE-DISABLED VETERAN OWNED, OTHER VETERAN, WOMAN-OWNED BUSINESS, HUBZONE, JWOD PARTICIPATING NONPROFIT AGENCY, OTHER NONPROFIT, HOSPITAL, FOREIGN CONCERN OR ENTITY, DOMESTIC FIRM PERFORMING OUTSIDE U.S., HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY (HBCU), MINORITY INSTITUTION (MI), OTHER EDUCATIONAL, FFRDC (INCLUDING DOE LABORATORIES), OTHER; (5) Contractor's reference number (if any); (6) Other team members (if applicable) and type of business for each; (7) Proposal title; (8) Technical point of contact to include: salutation, last name, first name, street address, city, state, zip code, telephone, fax (if available), electronic mail; (9) Administrative point of contact to include: salutation, last name, first name, street address, city, state, zip code, telephone, fax (if available), and electronic mail; (10) Award instrument requested: cost-plus-fixed-free (CPFF), cost-contract—no fee, cost sharing contract – no fee, or other type of procurement contract (*specify*), grant, cooperative agreement, or other transaction; (11) Place(s) and period(s) of performance; (12) Total proposed cost separated by basic award and option(s) (if any); (13) Name, address, and telephone number of the offeror's cognizant Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), Office of Naval Research (ONR), or other administration office (*if known)*; (14) Name, address, and telephone number of the offeror's cognizant Defense Contract Audit Agency

(DCAA), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), or other audit office (*if known*); (15) Date proposal was prepared; (16) DUNS number; (17) TIN number; and (18) Cage Code.

b) After the cover page, cost proposals should be broken down into two detailed sections:
(1) Costing for 12 months of scientific research and development.
(2) Costing for one month of transition and training to AFFRI and two months additional testing. In this section, performers only need to account for the cost of their time, equipment, and travel. All costing involving animals and their testing will be negotiated and covered separately by the Government.

c) Supporting cost and pricing information in sufficient detail to substantiate the summary cost estimates in b) above. Include a description of the method used to estimate costs and supporting documentation. Note: cost or pricing data as defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Subpart 2.101 shall be required if the proposers proposal is for a procurement contract award of $650,000 or greater unless the proposer requests an exception from the requirement to submit cost or pricing data. Cost or pricing data is not required if the proposer proposes an award instrument other than a procurement contract (e.g., a grant, cooperative agreement, or other transaction). The requirements for submission of cost or pricing data are specified in FAR Subpart 15.403-4 (see http://www.arnet.gov/far).

In addition, a budget based on total dollar effort for each technical task is expected. A concise but complete delineation of any subcontractor costs is expected for both total effort and contribution to each task.

If equipment is requested as part of the proposed effort, sufficient technical justification is required (i.e. vendor quotes or other supporting basis of estimate documentation) in the cost volume and its relationship to the technical effort must be detailed. Cost proposals are subject to no page limits, total program cost broken down by major cost items (direct labor, subcontracts, materials, travel, other direct costs, overhead charges, etc.), and an itemization of major subcontracts (labor, travel, materials and other direct costs) and equipment purchases must be included. Where the effort consists of multiple portions that could reasonably be partitioned for purposes of funding, these should be identified as options with separate cost estimates for each. Supporting cost and pricing information in sufficient detail to substantiate the summary cost estimates in above. Include a description of the method used to estimate costs and supporting documentation.

Proposers should expect to participate in teams and workshops to provide specific technical background information to DARPA, attend semi-annual Principal Investigator (PI) meetings, and participate in numerous other coordination meetings via teleconference or Video Teleconference (VTC). Funding to support these various group participation efforts should be included in the cost proposal.

## 5.0 Other Relevant Information For Proposal Submission

5.1 Procurement Integrity And Organizational Conflict Of Interest

Certain post-employment restrictions on former federal officers and employees may exist, including special Government employees (including, but not limited to, Sections 207 and 208 of Title 18, United States Code, the Procurement Integrity Act, 41 U.S.C. 423, and FAR 3.104).

Accordingly, it has been confirmed that the DARPA Program Manager responsible for this BAA is not assigned under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) Program and, as such, is unlikely to have a potential conflict of interest with any potential offerors. However, prior to the start of proposal evaluations, the Government will assess whether any potential conflict of interest exits in regards to the DARPA Program Manager, as well as those individuals chosen to evaluate proposals received under this BAA.

Awards made under this BAA are subject to the provisions of the FAR Subpart 9.5, Organizational Conflicts of Interest. Consequently, all proposers and proposed subcontractors must, therefore, affirm whether they are providing scientific, engineering and technical assistance (SETA) or similar support to any DARPA technical office(s) through an active contract or subcontract, either sponsored and awarded by DARPA through the Contracts Management Office (CMO) or through an outside Contracting Agent acting on behalf of DARPA (i.e. Army, Navy, Air Force issued contract award). All affirmations must state which office(s) the proposer supports and identify the prime contract numbers. Affirmations should be furnished at the time of proposal submission. All facts relevant to the existence or potential existence of organizational conflicts of interest, as that term is defined at FAR 9.501, must be disclosed. The disclosure shall include a description of the action the proposer has taken or proposes to take to avoid, neutralize, or mitigate such conflict.

5.2 Intellectual Property

Please include documentation proving your ownership of, or possession of, appropriate licensing rights to all patented inventions (or inventions for which a patent application has been filed) that will be utilized under your proposal for the DARPA program. If a patent application has been filed for an invention that your proposal utilizes, but the application has not yet been made publicly available and contains proprietary information, you may provide only the patent number, inventor name(s), assignee names (if any), filing date, filing date of any related provisional application, and a summary of the patent title, together with either: 1) a representation that you own the invention, or 2) proof of possession of appropriate licensing rights in the invention. Please also provide a good faith representation that you either own or possess appropriate licensing rights to all other intellectual property that will be utilized under your proposal for the DARPA program. If you are unable to make such a representation concerning non-patent related intellectual property, please provide a listing of the intellectual property to which you do not have needed rights, and provide a detailed explanation concerning how and when you plan to obtain these rights. The proposer must submit a separate list (does not count towards total page count of proposal) of all technical data or computer software that will be furnished to the Government with other than unlimited rights (see DFARS Part 227).

5.3 Proprietary Information And Restrictive Markings On Proposals

All proprietary information should be marked on the full proposal. It is the policy of DARPA to treat all proposals as competitive information and to disclose their contents only for the purpose of evaluation. Standard proprietary disclaimers notwithstanding, proposals may be reviewed by

non-Government technical experts who have signed a nondisclosure agreement with DARPA, unless the specific phrase TO BE REVIEWED BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ONLY appears on the cover sheet. In any case, personnel under exclusive contract with DARPA who have completed the appropriate nondisclosure agreements will handle the proposals for administrative purposes.

All proposals should clearly indicate limitations on the disclosure of their contents. Proposers who include in their proposals data that they do not want disclosed to the public for any purpose, or used by the Government except for evaluation purposes, shall:

(1) Mark the title page with the following legend: This proposal includes data that shall not be disclosed outside the Government and shall not be duplicated, used, or disclosed-in whole or in part-for any purpose other than to evaluate this proposal. If, however, a contract is awarded to this proposer as a result of, or in connection with, the submission of this data, the Government shall have the right to duplicate, use, or disclose the data to the extent provided in the resulting contract. This restriction does not limit the Government's right to use information contained in this data if it is obtained from another source without restriction. The data subject to this restriction are contained in sheets [*insert numbers or other identification of sheets*]; and

(2) Mark each sheet of data it wishes to restrict with the following legend: Use or disclosure of data contained on this sheet is subject to the restriction on the title page of this proposal.

Markings like 'Company Confidential' or other phrases that may be confused with national security classifications should be avoided. The proposer may be required to remove such markings before the proposal will be accepted. 'Proprietary' or 'Company Proprietary' are acceptable notations.

5.4 Export Licenses
(1) The contractor shall comply with all U. S. export control laws and regulations, including the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), 22 CFR Parts 120 through 130, and the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), 15 CFR Parts 730 through 799, in the performance of a resulting contract. In the absence of available license exemptions/exceptions, the Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining the appropriate licenses or other approvals, if required, for exports of hardware, technical data, and software, or for the provision of technical assistance.

(2) The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining export licenses, if required, before utilizing foreign persons in the performance of this contract, including instances where the work is to be performed on-site at any Government installation, where the foreign person will have access to export-controlled technical data or software.

(3) The Contractor shall be responsible for all regulatory record keeping requirements associated with the use of licenses and license exemptions/exceptions.

**6.0 Evaluation and Funding Process**

Proposals will not be evaluated against each other, since they are not submitted in accordance with a common work statement. DARPA's intent is to review proposals as soon as possible after they arrive. For evaluation purposes, a proposal is the document described in the Format and Content of Full Proposals section above. Other supporting or background materials submitted with the proposal will be considered for the reviewer's convenience only and not considered as part of the proposal. DARPA reserves the right to request an oral presentation of proposals. If such a request is made, it is expected that, to the extent possible, all key personnel on the team will be present. The request for an oral presentation, or lack thereof, should not be construed as either a positive or negative assessment of the proposal.

The descriptions contained in this section are to help proposers ensure that proposals have sufficiently detailed information to be evaluated. Proposals not conforming to the instructions of this section may not, at the discretion of the Government, be evaluated.

Scientific and Technical Merit

Proposers must demonstrate that their proposal is scientifically sound with feasibility for meeting the milestones. Proposers are encouraged to avoid obscure language and indeterminate measures of success as these will not help the application.

Value to Defense

DARPA's vision is to develop technologies that will enable the Department of Defense to mount a rapid medical response to radiation events based on timely and accurate dose information of potentially affected personnel. Such a rapid, high-throughput, portable, and low-cost capability is in sharp contrast to current radiation dosimetry and biodosimetry technology that is time consuming (2-5 days), low-throughput (less than 100 samples/day), expensive (greater than $500/test), and non-portable (generally requiring a laboratory).

Capability of the Personnel and Facilities to Perform the Proposed Effort

Proposers must demonstrate that their team has the necessary background and experience to perform this project, including a radiation biologist or oncologist.

Cost Realism

Costs of the proposal must be reasonable and provide a high value to the Government. Reasonable accounting of consumable reagents, facility costs, detailed budgets from subcontractors and personnel should be provided.

The Government reserves the right to select all, some, or none of the proposals received in response to this solicitation and to make awards without discussions with proposers; however, the Government reserves the right to conduct discussions if the Source Selection Authority later determines them to be necessary. Proposals identified for funding may result in a contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other transaction depending upon the nature of the work proposed, the required degree of interaction between parties, and other factors. If warranted, portions of resulting awards may be segregated into pre-priced options.

## 7.0 Administrative Addresses

DARPA/DSO
ATTN: BAA 07-29, Dr. Mildred Donlon
3701 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203-1714

Electronic Mail: BAA07-29@darpa.mil

**Point of Contact:**
Dr. Mildred Donlon, Program Manager, DSO; Phone: (703) 696-2289, Email: Mildred.Donlon@darpa.mil